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VOL. II. NO. 281.

sandth part of that of our Earth.

would have rendered their orbits very eccentric.

the very origin of the Planetary system, and which

an inconsiderable shock would have caused to dis-

appear. I mean the equality of the rotations of

It is easily seen by the formula contained in the

fifth chapter, as well as in the preceding chapter,

that the shock of a Comet of one-thousandth of

the mass of the Moon, must have caused very sen-

sible alterations in the real librations of the Moon

We may rest assured, as to the true influence of

THE COMET OF 1343 .- Mr. Editor: This day,

Feb. 23, a comet of great brilliancy has been seen,

visible through the day without the aid of a glass,

and its brilliancy almost equal to that of Venue.

Its situation is very near the eastern limb of the

sun; its tail appears about 3° in length. It may

be the comet announced some three months since

in Europe; it was then traversing the constella-

tion Draco; be it that or another it is of rare bril-

liancy. There are but three on record of sufficient

brilliancy to be seen in the day season. The first

was 43 years before Christ, and is called a "hairy

star;" it was seen with the naked eye in the day

time. The second was in the year 1402, and it

was so brilliant that the light of the sun, at the

mid-day; both its nucleus and its tail were, to use

The third appeared in Feb. 18, 1744, and nearly

equalled Venus in splendor, and many persons saw

it at mid day without glasses. It may yet prove

that the comet of to-day is the same as that of

1402. Three observations only are necessary to

calculate its orbit, the elements of which, if previ-

ously registered, will enable astronomers to decide

whether the comet under consideration has ap-

Of 504 comets that have entered the solar sys

tem, 24 have passed between Mercury and the

Sun, 47 within Venus, 58 between Venus and the

Earth, 73 between the Earth and Mars, and 302

between Mars and the orbit of Jupiter, and no

casualty has occurred to primary or satelite. The

comet of 1770 passed through the system of Jupi-

ter without producing the slightest effect; still

many people are alarmed at the appearance of

these erratic bodies, these rail cars of the stellar

regions, the mystery of whose office and destiny

With reference to the danger of a comet's strik-

ing the earth, we here add that the comet Encke,

whose period is only 1,207 days, and nearest the

earth of all the comets known, cannot come in

collision short of a period of 219,000,000 of years,

which calculation is based upon astronomical facts.

VALLEY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER .- The fo

lowing beautiful description of this fertile valley

is extracted from Senator Benton's late speech on

"I do not dilate upon the value and extent of

tion of the old thirteen United States; in climate,

softer; in fertility, greater; in salubrity, superior;

in position, better-because fronting Asia, and

washed by a tranquil sea. In all these particu-

lars, the western slope of our continent is far more

happy than the eastern. In its configuration it is

inexpressibly fine and grand-a vast oblong square,

with natural boundaries, and a single gateway into

the sea. The snow-capped Rocky Mountains en-

close it on the cast, an iron-bound coast on the west;

a frozen desert on the north, and sandy plains on

the south. All its rivers, rising on the segment

of a vast circumference, run to meet each other in

the centre, and then flow together into the ocean,

through a gap in the mountain where the heats of

summer and the colds of winter are never felt, and

where northern and southern diseases are equally

unknown. This is the vailey of the Celumbia-a

country whose every advantage is crowned by the

advantage of its configuration-by the union of all

its parts, the inaccessibility of its borders, and its

but one commercial emporium, and that will be a

Newfoundland dog. On a certain Sunday, after

drawing-room, and every member of it, with one

exception, occupied in reading. The dog, after

making a reconnoissance of the party, proceeded

of his own accord to the library, and taking down

a book from the shelves, returned and presented it

to the individual who was unprovided with that

convenient instrument for whiling away the long

RHODE ISLAND STEAMBOATS .- Messrs. Editors

-Now that the days are becoming considerably

longer, it would much accommodate the travelling

public, if the proprietors of the above mentioned

boats, and indeed of all the East River evening

On the morning of the 4th a fire broke out

in the store in Charleston occupied by Frederick

DESPATCH.

do it and get through Hurl Gate before dark.

quarter of an hour before dinner. [Troy Whig.

Tyre, queen of cities."

the British Treaty:

[New Bedford Mercury.

makes their astronomy of intense interest.

the language of the day, "two fathoms long."-

Comets, Astronomers have no reason to fear any

injury from them to the exactness of their Astron-

leste" of Laplace:

tion among them!

great influence.

Satellites of Jupiter.

and of the Satellites.

omical tables.

peared or not

Comets-By LAPLACE.

Hon. Henry Meigs, a few evenings since, made

ome very interesting remarks at the exhibition of

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

Literary Notices

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF THE GENE-SEE WESLEYAN SEMINARY, January 13, 1843. By Rev. Dr. Olin, President of the Wesleyan University. Rochester. David Hoyt.

We have read this very able and excellent Address with no little interest. The author attempts point out the leading features of the most promnent methods of Public instruction which have appealed to popular favor within a few years past. and to indicate as nearly as possible the chief causes of their failure. To the Manual Labor System. which at one time attracted such general notice; 10 Military Schools, which were received with nearly equal enthusiasm; to the High Schools. which at one time, with their machinery of gymastics, &c., threw all the other academic institutions of the country into the shade, and to the Lycouns and Popular Lectures of the present day, Dr. Our gives some very judicious and considerate remarks. He regards each as the temporary expression of the tendency to nevelty and change which prevailed at that particular time; against each he states strong and weighty objections, in a spirit of candor and courtesy which must win for his Address the respect of all who read it-no matter how strongly prepossessed they they may have been in favor of the schemes he so calmly vet ably assails. All these novelties he thinks may have contributed their fair proportion to the cause of learning; still he says they have been useful about in proportion to their degrees of conformity to the old system. He thus proceeds to point out the mischief which he thinks has resulted from

"The mischief which they have done has not been directly or chiefly inflicted upon their own pupils-it is more widely diffused and more general in its character and influence. The principal evil has been felt by institutions conducted on the ordinary and better system, partly in the diversion of patronage, but much more in the general distrust produced in the public mind. The exclusive daims and impudent promises of the new dispenses of light and knowledge, are usually accompaned by the disparagement of old establishments, and so widely and successfully have such fallacies been inculcated, as to produce a general suspicion hat the colleges and academies upon which the bouth of our entire country are dependent for libtral education, are no longer competent to the task of imparting it-that they lag behind the timesare radically defective as well in the lessons which hey teach as in their modes and maxims of teachg-that in fact they are fairly superannuated and re become chief obstacles to the dissemination of knowledge and the progress of learning. What is et more deplorable, these really sound and valuale institutions have been induced-perhaps they lave been compelled, by the urgency of competion and the earnest demands of what are called ractical mes, to shape their course to the perverse shions of the times, and admit innovations and banges seldom favorable to the interests of educaion. It is chiefly owing to the evil influences to I have referred that our higher seminaries have made so little real progress within the last ive and twenty years. The means and energies which ought to have been devoted to the preducion of more thorough and exact scholarship, have men expended in the attainment of lower, though may be under the circumstances of the times, indispensible objects. Studies and professorships and showy accomplishments have been accumuland without corresponding progress in sound learnisg. We have multiplication and expansion with but little increase-I would fain hope, without senous loss, in depth and solidity.

"It is in view of results such as these that we daim the right of asking these innovators and schemers in education, what benefits they have onferred upon the public in compensation for evils so observable and grave? The absurd studies and abortive experiments of the alchymists accidentaly evolved the germ of a new science. The most vanescent and extravagant of the sects and schools of philosophy have usually wrought out at least one dea; have left one truth more visible for the gleanr upon the waste field of their speculations. Not with the persons in question. I know not if bey have discovered one new maxim or given valable illustration to an old one. I doubt if they ave added an original idea or appliance to the ommon stock, or contributed one ray of light for he guidance of their cotemporaries and successors, acept in the warning afforded by the signal failure of their plans. Of this advantage we may avail arselves. We can fall back upon first principles with increasing confidence in their soundness and mility. We may follow the beaten track with a imer step.

"I entreat my audience to observe that these re taks are not directed against any class or kind of thools, but against arrogant and misleading preasions. Systems and means are not indifferent, considerable variety is admissible and may often recommended or even rendered necessary by ing circumstances. Nothing however either in plan or management of a literary institution is any real value as an instrument of education, further than it contributes to one of the two at ends of MENTAL DISCIPLINE, AND THE FOR-TION OF RIGHT MORAL SENTIMENTS AND HA-

Mr. Our proceeds to state the grounds which ce him to believe that, for the attainment of these , the usual and established course of academic dy is by far the best. The Address centains ny observations of the highest value to the student d will be read, we are confident, with profit and asure, by those who discardas well as those who brace its positions. It is written in a very rich graceful style, and is in every way worthy the h fame of its distinguished author.

E INDICATOR, A MISCELLANY OF SELF-IMPROVEMENT. February, 1843. Vol. I. No. 4 J. D. Lockwood. his number of the Indicator contains many well en extracts from various books, reviews, perials, &c., intended to point out the path of selfovement to the young. Though it seems to ather an aggregation of good things than a sysitic collection, arranged upon some plan; still separate articles have a value of their own, gives worth to the publication; and it canbe read without profit—though the contents ht, in better hands, subserve a still better pur-The work has been received with favor and

DEATH FROM FREEZING .- We hear that Mr. J. Titcomb, of the firm of Geo. Hill & Co., bene chilled by the cold in riding to Waltham on day afternoon, that he died in a short time. health was not very good, and the cold probhad more effect upon him on that account. -[Boston Times.

be found serviceable in the cause in which it

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1843.

Social Science.

[From the Friends of Association.] Practical Movements.

the Planetarium by the American Institute at Nib-We have received a letter from HUGH DOHERTY, lo's Garden upon the subject of "Comets." In Esq., Editor of the London Phalanx, in which he the course of them he read the following passage, informs us that the Association, formed by ARwhich he translated from the "Mechanique Ce-THUR Young, Esq., at Citeaux, in France, is going on very well. Mr. Young, who is so nobly "We are certain," says Laplace, "from all the devoted to the cause of Association, invested, we observations, and above all from the numerous comparisons of Maskelyne, which De Lambre reserved for himself at least 3 per cent. interest, made in order to construct the tables of the Sun, that the Comet of 1770 did not alter its sidereal and a certain premium out of the profits of the year two seconds and eight thirds of time. Hence Association, after the laboring classes and the exwe are certain that its mass is not one five thoupenses were paid. Mr. Young has received the It results from the calculation of the preceding commencement, 31 per cent. interest on his of a happy immortality hereafter. chapter, that this Comet traversed the entire syscapital. Each Laboring family has received a tem of the Satellites of Jupiter, and yet it does not appear to have caused the slightest alteraclear dividend of forty dollars, besides their living, which has averaged for #dults, one hundred dol-Comets do not sensibly disturb the motions of lars a year; for youths, seventy-five dollars, and the Planets by their attractions .- But even if in for children, fifty dollars. When we consider the the immensity of ages past, some of them have depressed condition of the Laboring classes of encountered those bodies, as is very probable, it does not appear that the shock could have any Europe, who toil incessantly amidst the keenest privations, this is a very favorable result. The If one of those Comets which may have encoun-Laborers at Citeaux have lived comfortably, and tered the Moon or a Satellite of Jupiter, had been each family has a clear dividend of \$40. Mr. of a mass equal to our Moon, there is no doubt it Doherty informs us also that the Doctrine of Association is progressing favorably in England Besides, Astronomy presents us two other very remarkable phenomena which appear to date from among the reflecting portions of Society.

The Rev. Mr. PERKINS is lecturing at Cincinnati on the Social Science of Fourier. It is a the Moon, and the librations of the three first cause of profound gratification to see men in different parts of the country explaining, by lectures and by publications in the papers, the great truths, discovered by Fourier. Mr. Perkins says that if Human Nature be good, Association must spread and become universal, and nothing can prevent it, but that if Human Nature be bad, it cannot. Now, suppose Humanity be not capable of true social and religious Affection and Unity, it strikes us that a good system of Society is better than a bad one. Civilized Society is better than the Barbarian Society; and political improvements, which are less profound than social changes, are of decided advantage. It is better to have a goveroment like ours than one like Russia. Who will deny that the American Farmer is not a more noble and virtuous being than a Russian Serf !-which is owing entirely to the system of government and society, for the nature of the Russian is the same as that of the American.

If Association will render Industry attractive, ive abundance to all, secure a superior Education and moral and intellectual development to every child, it will certainly be better-admitting that end of March, did not hinder people seeing it at man is depraved-than the present System of Society, with its repulsive and degrading system of Labor, its poverty and privations, and its miserable methods of Education, which smother and pervert the faculties more than they develope

> A Gentleman of CANTON, OHIO, after a careful study of Fourier's works, has become so impressed with the necessity-as well as convinced of the racticability-of a great change in the Social DESTINY OF MANKIND, that he has devoted himself ardently to the propagation of the principles that are to lead to this mighty result. Three articles have appeared in the Ohio Repository from his pen, each of ample length. They are admirbly written, and we welcome with delight so capable a laborer in the field of Reform. We feel convinced, that he is animated by that patient and perevering enthusiasm which is so necessary to such

PRESENT RELATIONS OF MAN WITH THE UNI-ERSE.-The system of Fourier was elaborated by painful and protracted investigation. A life was pent in eliciting its momentous truths, by making lod and his universe, every thing, indeed, in nature, which a powerful intellect could grasp, the objects of laborious research. The wilderness of worlds and systems of worlds which bespangle our sky, minute indeed to our vision because buried so deep in space, but yet important to the student of creation's exalted harmonies; the races of animated creatures and the varieties of inanimate things, which are planted upon our earth, one of this great country. A word suffices to display both. In extent it is larger than the Atlantic porthe least of the myriads of globes which all-prelucing Omnipotence has strewed throughout immensity; and especially man, and his propensities. passions, sentiments-his aspirations, his sympathies, his hopes-his thirst for happiness, his experience of wo-these were the oracles which Fourier consulted, and to which he applied a profound and penetrating mind, which future generations will duly appreciate; and he has reported and interpreted the responses which they uttered. He found this vast chain of beings united in one chorus of harmony, unbroken save by man-man, the lord of a globe, and the only discordant note amid the symphonies of the universe.

Strange and perplexing exception! For what ourpose, to what end, has the Supreme Distributor of attraction permitted such a deviation from the prevailing law of harmony? The problem presented itself to the transcendant genius of Fourier, and he grappled with it, determined to accomplish its solution. Was this deviation doomed to be eternal? or was it the transient and temperary aberration of a race destined, ere long, to unite in formed for union, wealth and strength. It can the universal concert? The profounder mysteries have but one webital, and that will be a Thebes; of nature must be pierced, explored, revealedand he who entered upon the task was adequate to its performance. The law which subjected the human species to its present unhappy condition AN INTELLIGENT Dog. - A friend of ours in an could not clude his penetrating search. He found Eastern city relates the following anecdote of his that races, like individuals, have their infancy, and that the infancy of both is alike a period of church, the family were all assembled in the weakness, of peril and of suffering. It occurred to him that mun, as a race, had been but recently born upon this globe and was now laboring through the period of derangement incident to the early career of all created things; that he might, immediately, and must, at no distant day, be harmonized with the great whole. Nay, more: he found that the infancy of our race had been unnecessarily prolonged, and that, centuries ago, it was sufficiently matured to abandon its false social and industrial organization, and to elevate itself to its true position of harmony and happiness.

Thus was the problem solved by the discovery of the Law of Transition, which we shall hereafter more fully explain. It is the law which subjects all creatiens to a season of derangement, and York at 5 instead of 4 o'clock, P. M. They can of unharmonized action, not only at the commencement, but also at the close of their career: all have their infancy, and all their decrepitude-save only the highest series which alone is eternal.

We have thus glanced rapidly and imperfectly over the rudiments of that vast system, or rather Winterop, Esq. The store was entirely consumed science, to which we would gladly arouse public

the weight of positions so novel and so startling. But we trust we have risen to a loftier point of view, and from this higher level we see, or think we see, in the human race the elements of harmony-perverted, indeed, or undeveloped-but yet, when rightly attuned, productive of exalted harmony; more exalted, perhaps, than the imagination of man, in its wildest flights, has ever yet

conceived. It will thus be seen that what we call Association claims to be nothing less than a true organibelieve, about \$400,000 cash capital in it. He zation or arrangement of men, as social beings destined to subsist by industry and to enjoy its products. It aspires to a perfect organization one which shall place men in correct relations with each other and with external objects and circumstances; and thus open to them a long career first year, notwithstanding the difficulties of a ef happiness on earth, without blighting their hopes

A MERICAN MUSEUM-Marble building, Broadway, opposite St. Pani's Church.
Change of Performances—Addit oral Attractions!
The Grand Sc intural Moving Diorama of the Deluge.
New Dioramic spectacle of the Lady of the Lake. Gorgeous Moving Tableau called the Fairy's Paradise. Mr.
Tenny Signal enkins, the celebrated Comic Delineator, Tenor Sieger nd Banjo Extravaganzist, Italian Fantoccioi by Signor iyaidi. The Indian Warriors from the Far West. Admission to all 25 cents—Children balf-price. m6

DEALE'S MUSEUM and PICTURE GALLERY-C. H. Devos, Manager.—Every day and evening this week, the subline and beautiful exhibition of the TRIAL OF CHRIST, a group of 23 figures in Statuary. The Norwood GIPSY WOMAN can be consulted face to face in a private apartment. She does not present to be a Fortune Teller, but professes by her knowledge of Physiology, Physiognomy, Philosophy, Phrenology, Mesmerism and the hidden Sciences, to be able to instruct others of good intellect. She will inform them if they are married or not, giving them a history of past times, the present and the finture, as if she knew them from birth. She has no connection with or knowledge of Madame Adolphe, an account of whose imposition and runaway from Ulster appeared in the New-York papers recently.—Admission to the Museum 25 cents; children half price.

WANTED-Places by two girls for chasaberworwork or housework-very good re-erences. Apply at 172 Chamber st. m9 2t WANTED-A first-rate Classical and WW Mathematical Teacher. A note left at H. & S. Raynor's Bookstore, 76 Bowery, will receive due attention.

WANTED, immediately, several honest, intelligent and enterprising young men to solicit subscribers to popular periodicals. To those who
bring satisfactory written recommendations good encouragement will be given by
1SRAEL POST,
38 Bowery.

\$710LONE .- Wanted to exchange, a superior role-wood, silver keyed Flute for a good double Bass-Viol. Also, two volumes Flute Music, of the best masters, Nicolson preceptor. Apply at 301 Springma 30.

DOARD or Room Wanted—In any pleasant part of the City in exchange for furniture and a plano. Address M. S. A. Upper Post Office. 200 lm. REFECTORY, 137 Chatham st. corner of Rosevelt, where Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers

are served every day. Oysters stewed 121 cts, fried 25 cts, per plate mh6 lw N. L. BRUNDAGE. TTO TEACHERS .- A lady who is an experienced Teacher, and is qualified to teach in the english Department, French Language, Crayon Drawing. Painting in Water Colors, &c., is desirous of engaging a situation as Assistant Teacher, or to take charge of classes in any of the above branches, for the first of May, or before, References satisfactory. Application must be made before the first of April. Address A. D., 25 Murray st. m2 24w5t*

SPRING FASHIONS Now Ready— Warranted as cheap as the cheapest that can be bought to the city. Fashionable Hats warranted fur bodies, from 2 to \$4. Splendid imitation Moleskin Hats, cloth under rims, \$2.50. If in any instance the above hats do not give attrifaction, the wearer can be amply satisfied by giving information to the subscriber, where they are constantly manufacturing.

J. W. KELLOGG,

No. 132 Canal-st. cor. of Thompson.

RENCH-EVENING CLASS -Mr. de St. REMY, Professor of French and Mathematics, Paris, will open on the 1st of March, 1843, a class for French, from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening, on Mondays and Thursdays, at No. 11 Amity street, a few doors west of Broadway. References, Rev. Mr. WAINWRIGHT, D.D.

Rev. JOHN KNOX, D. D. Rev. ABSOLOM PETERS, D. D. LIRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITER-ATURE .- A French Gentlemau who has had long experience in teaching, wishes to engage in a school, or de-vote a me of his time to private scholars in this city or in Brooklyn. The best references as to capacity and respectability may be given. Address Mr. ALPHONSE, B. office of The Tribune.

THREE DOLLAR HATS .- Elegant Short-nap Mole Skin Hats at the low price of \$3.60.
These Hats are equal to any sold in the city for \$4.00; also an article at \$2.50-a very neatdress hat. Excellent Nutria Hats (ordinarily termed Beaver) \$3 60 BROWN, 17 lm Practical Hatter, 146 Canal st.

DEW FOR SALE-Pew No. 33 in the

DILLIARD KOOMS, with Bassford's celebrated from Slete and Marble Tables, No. 13 Ann st., or 149 Fulton, where Oris Fig. Divites his friends to call; or at 440 Broadway, joining the Olympic, where RALPH BENJAMIN will be happy to see his friends. Table

N. B.—Those rooms contain fifteen Tables. f 272m* TETALLIC PENS—C. C. Wright & Co having completed their new machinery, are now manufacturing every variety of their superior Burnished Point Steel Pens, which they with confidence recommend quill public, as possessing the elasticity and smoothness of quill pens. They are made of various degrees of fineness quill pens. They are made of values of writers. Dealers sup-and flexibility, to suit all classes of writers. Dealers supplied on liberal terms by the agents.

m4 Steod*

J. C. BARNET & CO., 23 John-st.

LINAL DIVIDEND-The Trustees of the Hope Insurance Company hereby give notice that a final Dividend of the assets of said Company or 56 cents per share will be paid to the Stockhollers on at atter the 18th day of March, at the office of JOHN R. TRACY, No. 75 Merchants' Exchange, N. Y.

IF State paper copy. COAL CHEAP.—The subscriber has Removed from his late yard, 613 Greenwich, to the or. of King and Greenwich, where he is now discharging a few cargoes of first quality Peach Orchard, Egg, Broken and Slove Coal, which is perfectly dry under katches during the winter, and will deliver it screened in good order. at the low price of \$5 per ton, weighed by a city weigher.
n.5 2w*
PETER CLINTON

DIANO-FORTES Tuned for Fifty CENTS—W. C. RAYNER tunes Piano-Fortes in any part of the City for 50 cents. Also, gives instruction on the Piano and singing on moderate terms. Apply through the Despatch post or personally at his residence No. 22 First

A MITY SCHOOL.—This institution will commence its seventh annual course May 11th, under the direction of Miss Ann F. Day. Pupils will be render the direction of anisa Ann P. Day, at eived at any time previous on application to Miss Day, at 120 eodSm* No. 11 Amity street OPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of C. B. Commt & Co., for the transaction of the Domestic

of C. B. Conduit & C., for the transaction of the behinder and General Hardware busicess. They have taken the store No. 213 Pearl-st., a few doors from Maidenlane.

SAMUEL C. DEMAREST, CLAUDIUS B. CONANT.

March 1, 1843. m4 1 w*

3000 BARRELS OF LIME, of the part of it, during the coming season, and good city bonds and mortgages received in payment. Address "Lime," of the IVERPOOL COAL-For sale at the

A Yard of J. S. Lewis, 104 Washington-street, foot of Rector-street, superior Liverpool Coal, at \$6.50 per chaldron. [250] GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO. OTICE.—The Contractors for Clean ing the Public Streets are now ready to sell at their fice, No. 24 Canal-street, the Manure collected in the Office, No. 24 Canalistree, the salarist the uncleanliness streets; and to receive complaints against the uncleanliness of the streets, if cause exists.—Feb. 2, 1843. 6f lawSw* DEACH ORCHARD NUT COAL of

at the first quality. Also Broken, Egg and Stove sizes, at the lowest market prices. WARD & BROWNE, m7 411 Washington cr. Laight st. VIRGINIA & NEWCASTLE COAL Agen Agen Agen above named Coals, for blacksmiths use and manufacturing for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by WARD & BROWNE, 411 Washington.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

with each succeeding day some new problem is solved, or me profound secret revealed, having an important and direct bearing over man's highest destinies. If we take a retrospective view over the past twenty years, bow is the mind struck with wonder! What rapid strides has science made in every department of civilized life! perticularly in that which relates to the knowledge of the human system in health and disease. How valuable and indispensable are the curative means recently discovered through the agency of chemistry! How does the imagination kindle and our admiration glow at the ingentity, the near approach to the standard of perfection, of the present time! Through the elaborate investigations of a hysiology, or the science of Live, and the Pathology of prevalent diseases, much valuable practical knowledge has been gained. In consequence of becoming acquainted with the organization, the elements of the various tissues and structures of the system, remedies have been sought after and discovered exactly adapted to combine with, neutralize and expel morbific matter, the The beautiful simplicity of this mode of treatment is not ful to the sufferer, but perfectly in consonance with the operations of Nature, and satisfactory to the views and reasonings of the most valuable vegetable substances, operates upor effectual aids, the most salutary prodections, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and its paprecedented success in the rest ration to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, has flicted in terms the afflicted only can know. It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medi and potency of mineral preparations, yet without any o The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors here avail the observes of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of reheving such an amount of suffering.

Mesers. Sands: Gent—Words caunst express the gratitude I leef for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering under one of the most louthoute sheatest text has are use is chaptle of hearing. The disease with which I was afflicted

The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflammation of the eyes, in the year 1836 which caused almost total bindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but the remedies yere such as to cause the development of a scrotulous affection on my left arm elbow.
pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my

fingers, and for two years my sufferings were beyond dis-cription, I tried various remedies and consulted different Physicians in New-York and amongst them the late Dr. old me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken to cure the inflamma

My suderings continued, the arm enlarged, tumour ormed in the cent places, and in a few months discharged or running ulcers at one time, some above and the others, and the discharge was so offensive hat no person could hear to be in the room where I was-then applied to another distinguished Physician who too I then applied to another distinguissed if hysician who have me amputation of the arm was the only thing that could save my life, as it was impossible to cure so dreadful a disease; but as I was unwilling to consent to it he recommended me to use Swning's Panacea freely, which I did without deriving but little benefit. "For three years I was unable to rais-my hand to my head or comb my hair, and the scrotlian ow appearance on my head, destroying the bone it places, causing extensive ulcerations and I fearer each and sestroy the brain—the head swelled very About a year since I was taken severely ill with a swelling of the body from head to loot, so that I was entirely helpiess the Doctor advised me to go to the Hospitzl, for he did not understand my case; for the last few months. I had been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard I annoyed me, and this combined with my other maladies rendered me truly miserable. Such, gentlenee, had been my situation for seven years of my life when I commenced the use of your Sarsapa iiia, but as my case was considered hopeless, and the near prospect of a speedy dissolution seemed inevitable, I felt but little ensouragement to perse scenned inevitable, I felt but fittle ensouragement to perse-vere. The persuasion of friends induced ine to try your medicine, which in a few days produced a great change in my system generally, by causing an appetite, relieving the pains, and giving me strength; as success inspires confid-ence. I was provided to the confidpains, and giving me strength; as success inspires confid-ence, I was encouraged to persevere, my pains grew easier, my strength returned, food relished, the uicers bealed, me flesh formed, and I once more felt within me that I might get well. I have now used the Sarsaparilla about two months and am like a different being. The arm that was to be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that seemed im-possible. I can scarcely believe the evidence of my own

be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that seemed impossible. I can scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes, but such is the fact; and it is now as useful as at any period of my life, and my general health is better than it has been for years past.

Health; what magic in the word! how many thousands have sought it in oreign lands and sunny climes, and have sought in vain! Yet it came to me when I had given up to die, and as I feel the pulsations of health coursing through my veins, my whole heart and soul go forth in fervening ratified to the author of all our sure mercies, that he has been graciously pleased to bless the means made has been graciously pleased to bless the means made use of "Truly have you proved yourself the good Samaritan to the afflicted, for next to my Creator my life is article at \$2.50—a very heat dress hat. Excellent Nutria lats (ordinarily termed Beaver) \$3.60 BROWN, 17 lm* Practical Hatter, 146 Canal st.

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277 2**

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wish of their and your friend. MARTHA CONLIN. I know Martha Conlin and believe what she states in this document to be perfectly true. JOHN POWER, VICAR GENERAL OF NEW-YORK, Rectur of St. Peter's Church. Given at New York this 14th day of December, 1842.

I know Martha Coniin, and have known of her suffering liness. †JOHN DUBOIS, Bishop of New-York. I place full confidence in the statement made by Martha

T place that contineer in the past (westy years, I will cheerfully give any particulars in relation to her case to these who may wish further information.

St. ELEZABETH.

Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince Bec. 14, 1842 street, N. Y.

I have confidence in the representations made by Martha
Conlin, and have full knowledge of her case.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,

ELIJAH F. PURDY,

Aiderman 10th Ward of the City of New-York.

Martha Conlin has lived in my family the last 13 years, and I hereby certify the foregoing statement made by herself is correct.

Mrs. MARY B. LLOYD

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